



J. B. GODWIN, Editor.

ELIZABETH CITY:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1858.

The Editor is at Nag's Head, where he is confined to his bed by sickness. His indisposition is a sufficient apology for the small quantity of editorial in today's paper.

WILL THEY TRY IT AGAIN?

Know Nothingism from its organization to the present time, has existed upon humbug. It was its foundation; its every particle was humbug, from bass to capstone. As the people exploded one, another was reared in its place, and thus has it gone on, until it has dwindled down to a comparative handful of little batters of the Democratic party. The last, and the one upon which it has staked its desperate fortunes, was distribution. Though condemned and repudiated again and again, it was determined to bring it once more forward and to straddle it for another campaign. In the nick of time appeared a man well qualified as a champion and leader, and notwithstanding he had always acted with the enemies of the Know Nothing party, his antecedents were hid in the back ground, and with many shouts he, armed cap-a-pie, was placed upon the back of the galloped and spavined pony for another race. The result to all concerned in the race has been most disastrous. The rider has been pitched head and heels into the deepest vortex of political oblivion; the breathless carcass of the poor steed was buried in the grave from which it was exhumed, and those who gave it life are scattered to the four winds, without comfort for the present or hope for the future.

Now weak will another attempt be made to gull the people with this transparent and ridiculous humbug? Whenever it has been before the public, it has been repudiated; the excuse, however, for this was that it was never fairly tested. Now, no such plea can be entered. It has been tried with every advantage on its side. If it had merit to recommend it, it also had the eloquence, power, and persuasion of one of the ablest debaters from the Democratic ranks to urge it forward. It was before the people upon its own basis; it was an isolated question upon which they were called to decide; it was separate and distinct from all other issues; it was this question of the day, and as such, was tried at the bar of public opinion and the verdict has been rendered. What say our opponents? Are they prepared to acquiesce in that verdict, or will they try it again?

If there ever was one question fairly canvassed and emphatically condemned, that question is distribution. In every shape and form, mixed up with other issues and dressed in a fanciful disguise, and "solitary and alone," it has gone before the popular tribunal. It has been discussed, investigated, examined, scrutinized, and whatever merit it possessed magnified and exaggerated, and yet an overwhelming majority of the voters of N. Carolina have pronounced against it. Is it now dead, or will it be again raised and made the subject for another canvass? We incline to think that we shall not be called upon for some time to fight this humbug, but that another—the tariff, perhaps—will be made to take its place. We await the labor of the mountain.

SPRING LIFE.—The editor of the Fredericksburg News, writing one of his lively letters from the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Va., says:

"Here we are, a community of seventeen hundred, nobody working, all well dressed, with nothing to do but to enjoy themselves—all rich apparently, and by reputation! Would you believe that a man came here to find a poor girl for a wife and couldn't find one? They are here for two weeks, who were three different dresses every day, and left because her other trunks had not arrived and she would have to wear a dress a second time. To see \$5,000 worth of diamonds, lace, &c., on one lady at a ball, is not considered remarkable."

NAG'S HEAD.—The Weldon Patriot has a short editorial notice of this summer resort, from which we clip the following:

"Why will not our people avail themselves of the pleasures, and enjoyments to be found within our own borders? Why this morbid disposition to flee from our own State in search of that which may be more cheaply obtained at home? Can the people never be induced to see the impropriety and impolicy of this thing? or are they resolved never to patronize anything that is in North Carolina? It really does appear so."

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, for August, has been received. Price \$3 a year. Price of Blackwood and any one of the four Reviews, \$5; the four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10. Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers, 79 Fulton Street, New York.

Judge Biggs has appointed Mr. John L. Cantwell Clerk of the U. S. District Court at Wilmington, in place of A. A. Brown, removed.

The man who took passage on the wings of the morning, returned on the shades of night. He is doing well.

OUTRAGE IN GATES COUNTY, N. C.

The Norfolk Argus says, that two gentlemen, Messrs. Wilkins and S. R. Dowd, of the above county, arrived here Thursday, in the express train of the Seaboard road, in pursuit of a black fiend, who, on Tuesday, committed a villainous act of brutal violence on the person of Mrs. Wilkins, a highly respectable married lady, the wife of the gentleman first named. The negro was arrested and tied by Mr. Riddick, his owner, on a promise that he would hand him over to the authorities, but who immediately proceeded to Norfolk with the black rascal. They succeeded in finding Riddick, but did not secure the negro.

[It is thought that the negro was subsequently sold to a negro buyer in Richmond.]

In order that our readers may learn the facts connected with this case, we publish the following card from Mr. Riddick, which we find in the Portsmouth Transcript. In this connection, we would remark that, whilst we would not, knowingly, charge Mr. Riddick with secreting his negro, when he may be, and so far as we know is, clear of such a charge, we cannot for the life of us see why the boy was not found when the jails were searched; for it would seem that Mr. Riddick was knowing to his whereabouts at the time, by his (Mr. R.) declaring that the fiend should be forthcoming, if demanded to be present at Gates Superior Court.

Below will be found Mr. Riddick's card: GATES COUNTY, N. C., Aug. 23d, '58. EDITORS OF THE TRANSCRIPT:—In consequence of the many false impressions which Madame Rumor has made in relation to my actions concerning the "recent outrage in Gates County," I deem it proper, in justification to myself, to beg the insertion in your paper of the following CARD.

The alleged "outrage" is said to have been committed on the person of Mrs. Wilkins on Monday evening, August 16th, by a boy belonging to me, and I heard nothing of it until Tuesday (the next day) at night, when I was informed by some of my family of the circumstances concerning the commission of the alleged crime, and that Mr. Wilkins, the husband of Mrs. Wilkins, had come on my premises that evening, and carried off my boy, threatening to shoot him if he did not go with him. Fearing that there might be some mistake, and knowing Mr. Wilkins to be an irresponsible man, he might shoot or mutilate my boy, without his having a chance to defend himself from the alleged crime, I started in pursuit of him, and overhauled him about 4 miles distant, and told him that he had no authority to come and take my property without a legal process; and I demanded his surrender until such a process was issued and in the hands of the proper officer for execution. The boy was taken home with me, and there remained until the next evening, when fearing that he might be killed without a due trial, I took the boy with me in an open buggy, not tied or hampered in any way, as the people of Suffolk and Portsmouth will testify, but he came free and was left free at the Mason House, Portsmouth, to go where he pleased. On the following day an officer, accompanied by Mr. Wilkins, came down in the accommodation train, with the requisite instructions to have the boy arrested. After having obtained the proper means for his arrest, all the jails in Norfolk and Portsmouth were searched, and the boy was nowhere to be found; the officer then made his arrangements to go to Richmond, acting from the strongest rumors that I had sent him on to Richmond to sell him. I then came forward to the officer and declared to him that if I had involved myself, or that if the boy was demanded to be present at our next Superior Court in Gates, he should be forthcoming—a declaration made in the presence of Jas. M. Riddick, of Portsmouth, and Joshua Whidbee, of Gates, N. C.

WILLIE RIDDICK.

DOUGLAS' RELATIONS TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

CANTON, Mo., July 14th, 1858.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 12th inst., calling my attention to certain rumors to the effect that I intended to sustain Hon. S. A. Douglas, has been received. I had heard of the report before, but I did not attach sufficient importance to it to make any reply. The facts are as follows:

Being asked what I believed Mr. Douglas intended to do in his party relations for the future, I gave it as my opinion, founded on his own words, that he would heartily sustain the Democratic party, and oppose to the bitter end the Black Republican; and that, if my belief should prove correct, then I would rather see him re-elected than any one of the Black Republican party.

Many persons differ with me in regard to what the future course of Douglas will be, and I have heard many persons express their opinion that in 1860 he will be identified with the Republicans. If he should war on the Democratic party we must war on him; but if he should fight in our ranks, against the common enemy, I should certainly prefer him to any man belonging to the enemy. No doubt Douglas did us great and serious harm during the last session, but I trust Democrats will never be so eager for revenge as to countenance the election of a Black Republican.

As between Democrats of Illinois, I can never express any preference, even if the Judge should turn out as I hope he may. But I should not hesitate (if he should verify my expectations) between him and a Black Republican. The idea of my taking the stump for him, without certain evidence of his fidelity, is preposterous; but for the principles of our party, and in opposition to Republicanism, I feel it my duty to speak on proper occasions.

Yours truly,

JAMES S. GREEN.

THE TROY POSTMASTERSHIP.

Troy, N. Y., August 23.—The Democrats of this city complimented Jas. R. Fonda, Esq., our newly appointed postmaster, with a serenade this evening. There was quite a turn out. A salute of 100 guns was also fired in honor of the appointment. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and speeches were made by a number of prominent Democrats. The appointment seems to give general satisfaction.

CONSUL TO HAVANA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Major Helm of Kentucky, has been appointed Consul General from the United States at Havana, Cuba.

MEMBERS ELECT TO THE LEGISLATURE OF 1858-9.

SENATE.

1. Pasquotank and Perquimans—John Pool, Op.
2. Camden and Currituck—C. C. Williams, D.
3. Gates and Chowan—Rich. Dillard, D.
4. Hyde and Tyrrell—B. S. Baughn, D.
5. Northampton—Thomas J. Person, D.
6. Hertford—R. G. Cowper, Op.
7. Bertie—J. B. Cherry, Op.
8. Martin and Washington—D. C. Ghyther, D.
9. Halifax—M. C. Whitaker, D.
10. Edgecombe—H. T. Clarke, D.
11. Pitt—E. J. Blount, Op.
12. Beaufort—R. S. Donnell, Op.
13. Craven—J. D. Planner, Op.
14. Carteret and Jones—W. P. Ward, D.
15. Greene and Lenoir—J. P. Speight, D.
16. New Hanover—W. S. Ashe, D.
17. Duplin—W. J. Houston, D.
18. Onslow—L. W. Humphrey, D.
19. Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—T. D. McDowell, D.
20. Cumberland and Harnett—John T. Gilmore, D.
21. Sampson—A. A. McKay, D.
22. Wayne—W. K. Lane, D.
23. Johnston—J. T. Leach, Op.
24. Wake—Moses A. Bledsoe, D.
25. Nash—L. N. B. Battle, D.
26. Franklin—M. Lankford, D.
27. Warren—T. J. Pitchford, D.
28. Granville—C. H. K. Taylor, D.
29. Person—J. W. Cunningham, D.
30. Orange—Josiah Turner, Jr., Op.
31. Alamance and Randolph—Jonathan Worth, Op.
32. Chatham—Stranahan, Op.
33. Moore and Montgomery—A. B. McDonald, Op.
34. Richmond and Robeson—Walter L. Steele, D.
35. Anson and Union—S. W. Walkup, Op.
36. Guilford—Ralph Gorrell, Op.
37. Caswell—Bedford Brown, D.
38. Rockingham—Geo. D. Boyd, D.
39. Mecklenburg—W. F. Davidson, D.
40. Cabarrus and Stanly—Davis, Op.
41. Rowan and Davie—J. G. Ramsay, Op.
42. Davidson—B. C. Douthitt, Op.
43. Stokes and Forsythe—J. J. Martin, Dem.
44. Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin—Jos. Dobson, D.
45. Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—L. B. Carmichael, Op.
46. Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—E. P. Miller, Op.
47. Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—F. D. Reinhardt, D.
48. Rutherford and Cleveland—L. A. Mills, D.
49. Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison—B. M. Edney, D.
50. Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson—W. H. Thomas, D.

Democrats 32—Opposition 18. Democratic majority 14. In the Senate of 1856-7 the Democratic majority was 16.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

1. Alamance—J. I. Scales and B. F. Roney, Dem.
2. Alexander—Burke, Dem.
3. Anson—J. A. Leak and A. J. Dargan, Op.
4. Ashe—Allen Gentry, Dem.
5. Burke—Tod R. Caldwell, Op.
6. Buncombe—J. S. T. Baird, Dem.
7. Bladen—J. W. Purdie, Op.
8. Bertie—D. Outlaw and P. F. Henry, Op.
9. Beaufort—Sparrow and Windley, Op.
10. Brunswick—T. D. Meares, Op.
11. Caldwell—T. J. Dula, Dem.
12. Cabarrus—Burns, Op.
13. Catawba—H. Sherrill, Dem.
14. Chatham—Moore, Dem.
15. Green and W. Taylor, Op.
16. Cherokee—Wm. Walker, Dem.
17. Craven—J. Bryan and H. C. Jones, Dem.
18. Cumberland and Harnett—W. McL. McKay, C. C. Barbee and J. S. Harrington, Dem.
19. Chowan—J. C. Badham, Dem.
20. Columbus—J. H. Stephens, Dem.
21. Camden—D. D. Percebe, Op.
22. Carteret—Samuel Leffers, Dem.
23. Caswell—Jno. Kerr and S. E. Williams, Dem.
24. Currituck—B. M. Baxter, Dem.
25. Cleveland—A. G. Waters and G. Dickson, Dem.
26. Davidson—H. Walser and — Brumwell, Op.
27. Davie—E. Gaither, Op.
28. Duplin—J. B. Stanford and W. P. Ward, Dem.
29. Edgecombe—R. R. Bridgers and J. S. Roney, D's.
30. Forsythe—F. Fries and J. Masten, Dem.
31. Franklin—W. F. Green, Dem.
32. Gaston—Ragan, Dem.
33. Granville—T. L. Hargrove, J. M. Bullock and T. B. Lyon, Dem.
34. Guilford—J. M. Morehead, D. T. Caldwell and — Clapp, Op.
35. Greene—A. D. Speight, Dem.
36. Gates—R. Galling, Jr., Dem.
37. Haywood—S. L. Love, Dem.
38. Halifax—Wm. Hill and W. L. Long, Dem.
39. Hertford—W. N. H. Smith, Op.
40. Henderson—V. Ripley, Dem.
41. Hyde—Tillman Farrow, Op.
42. Iredell—A. R. Simonton and A. B. T. Gaither, Op.
43. Jackson—T. D. Bryson, Dem.
44. Jones—W. A. Cox, Dem.
45. Johnston—W. H. Sanders, Op., and B. H. Tomlinson, Dem.
46. Lenoir—N. B. Whitfield, Dem.
47. Lincoln—A. Coster, Dem.
48. Madison—Jno. A. Fagg, Dem.
49. Martin—A. Moore, Dem.
50. McDowell—A. Higgings, Dem.
51. Moore—Jno. Shaw, Dem.
52. Montgomery—Chambers, Op.
53. Macon—Woodfin, Op.
54. Mecklenburg—Pritchard and W. Wallace, Dem.
55. Nash—G. N. Lewis, Dem.
56. New Hanover—R. K. Bryan and Geo. J. Moore, Dem.
57. Northampton—M. W. Smallwood and M. W. Ransom, Dem.
58. Onslow—J. H. Foy, Dem.
59. Orange—Pride Jones and J. W. Norwood, Dem.
60. Pasquotank—Timothy Morgan, Op.
61. Perquimans—N. H. Hill, Op.
62. Pitt—McOster and Cox, Op.
63. Person—R. H. Hester, Dem.
64. Robeson—Blount and Alex. Watson, Dem.
65. Rockingham—Thos. Settle and F. L. Simpson, Dem.
66. Rowan—N. N. Fleming and N. F. Hall, Dem.

Rutherford—Benj. Washburne and O. P. Gardner, Dem.

Randolph—Craven and Jesse Thornburg, Op.

Richmond—O. H. Dockery, Op.

Sampson—F. J. Faison and — Kirby, Dem.

Surry—R. E. Reeves, Dem.

Stokes—J. F. Hill, Dem.

Stanly—W. T. Waddill, Op.

Tyrrell—J. A. Benbury, Op.

Union—Wilson, Dem.

Wake—G. H. Faribault, F. J. Hutchins and E. G. Haywood, Dem.

Warren—D. C. Hall and E. D. Drake, Dem.

Washington—Jos. S. Norman, Dem.

Watauga—Holden, Dem.

Wayne—W. T. Dorch and E. A. Thompson, D's.

Wilkes—A. W. Martin and P. Eller, Op.

Yadkin—W. H. A. Speer, Op.

Yancey—Thos. Byrd, Dem.

Democrats 82—Opposition 38. Democratic majority 44. At the last session the Democratic majority was 42.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE—HOW IT WAS LAID.

Mr. Field has completed his journal to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in London, and it is published in the New York papers. We take the following synopsis from the *Tribune*:

Mr. Field describes the feeling which pervaded all on board the Niagara while the cable was being laid, as one of the most intense excitement. Every man exerted himself to the utmost to achieve success in the work. Throughout the six and a half days the most perfect silence and attention pervaded the men, lest a single moment of negligence should destroy the cable. On the first day after the paying out began, it was found that the cable was being paid out at a rate which, in proportion to the distance run, would, if continued, have defeated the enterprise. This was owing to the fact that the cable on the Niagara had caused so much local attraction as to seriously derange the compasses, rendering it impossible to steer the ship. Next day, Capt. Dayman, of the Gorgon, being apprised of the fact, ran ahead of the Niagara, steering in the most direct course for Trinity Bay. This he continued to do day and night until they arrived, never leaving the deck except for a few moments, and verifying his position by repeated observations of the sun, moon and stars.

When his arduous task was accomplished, his eyes were swollen and suffused with blood from long loss of sleep, and he was almost prostrated from the immense fatigue which he had undergone. Without his assistance the cable would have been exhausted long before the Niagara reached land, and to his agency, therefore, the success of the achievement is largely indebted.

On Wednesday morning, August 4, at 8 o'clock, land appeared to the N. W. about 35 miles distant. An hour later the Agamemnon signaled that she had paid out 926 miles of cable, being precisely the same quantity as that lay out from the Niagara. At 7 1/2 P. M. her Majesty's steamer Porcupine hove in sight, and Captain Otter, her commander, who had for some weeks been engaged in surveying Trinity Bay and the Bay of Bulls Arm, boarded the Niagara to pilot her into the harbor. At 8 P. M. Capt. Otter reported the telegraph station 19 miles off. There had been paid out from the Niagara 995 miles of cable.

As it would have periled the safety of the cable to have waited for daylight before resuming operations, the steamer was kept right on through the night. Captain Otter, who is a skillful pilot, is also a very prudent man. Anticipating that the Niagara might arrive in the night, he had caused boats to be stationed on the bay, along the course laid out for her, and at a signal the men in them kindled blazing torches, and people along shore lighted huge bon fires to guide the mariners on their way.

The Niagara, guided by her careful pilot, steamed slowly up the bay, and at 1 1/2 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, August 6, she came to anchor close to the shore, in seventeen fathoms of water, having succeeded in her share of the great undertaking. She had paid out 1013 miles, and telegraphic signals were constantly flowing through the entire length.

Mr. Field landed near the Telegraph Station, Trinity Bay, at 2 o'clock in the morning, and walked to the Station House, half a mile distant, through the wilderness, not a person being visible on the beach. At the Telegraph House he found the operators from London fast asleep, not one of them expecting that the enterprise would succeed. Indeed, they had not unpacked their trunks, anticipating that in a week or two they would be ordered back to London; the station house was unfinished, work upon it had ceased, and none of the instruments had been prepared for use. The astonishment of the operators, when they learned that the cable was laid, may be conceived. At 2 1/2 A. M., a signal was received from the Agamemnon, stating that she had paid out 1,010 miles of cable. Mr. Field then telegraphed to the Associated Press the glad tidings of success.

When day broke, the boats were all lowered, and 1200 fathoms of cable were carried ashore. First Lieut. Jas. N. North handed the shore end to Captain Hudson, who placed it on the beach. A procession was then formed by the officers of the Niagara, Captains of the Gorgon and Porcupine, their officers, crews, and the crew of the Niagara. Each taking hold of the cable, they marched up from the beach to the telegraph station-house, a distance of half a mile, where they deposited the end of the cable. Capt. Hudson then offered prayer and a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, when the ceremony of the landing terminated. The officers and crews then returned to their respective boats, reaching their vessels at 6 o'clock in the morning. The Gorgon and Porcupine carried the American flag at the fore, the Niagara the English flag at the fore, and the telegraph flag at the mizzen. The Agamemnon telegraphed at 1 P. M. on the same day (Thursday, Aug. 5) that she had landed her end of the cable. On the announcement of this fact, the Gorgon fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and her crew, manning the rigging, gave three hearty cheers, which were heartily returned from the Niagara. All hands then went below to rest from their labors.

In conversation with Mr. Field, we learn that the reason why signals and not words were sent through the cable as it was being laid, is that on the previous attempt the clerks indulged in irrelevant conversation, which distracted their attention from duty at a time when the slightest obstruction might be fatal to the work. The Directors therefore ordered that signals only should be sent through the cable from ship to ship. Both vessels had Greenwich time, and the electric current played to and fro between them for ten minutes each way.

The signals showed that on the first day the speed of the Agamemnon slightly exceeded that of the Niagara, but on the succeeding days they went out at the same rate, there never being more than twenty miles difference between them. When the cable was landed at both ends Mr. Field applied his tongue to the end and received the cheering information that the insulation was perfect, in a shock that nearly threw him over. The reason why messages were not transmitted earlier was the fact that all the apparatus at both ends was new and untried, and required a great deal of care and skill to adjust.

Mr. Field states that there is not the slightest doubt that the cable is an entire success, as great or greater than its most sanguine friends had looked forward to. By the Persia yesterday, he wrote to the Directors to prepare another cable at once, as it is evident that the present one, which will in a short time, he believed, transmit messages as rapidly as an aerial line, will be entirely insufficient for the business which will flow to it.

Until the 1st of September the line will be closed to all messages save those from the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. During that time Mr. Field will keep the public advised of all matters affecting the success of the cable.

A WORD OF CONDEMNATION.

All on board the Niagara unite in giving the highest praise to Mr. Field, whose determination and energy of character under the most discouraging circumstances, was sufficient for so formidable an enterprise. To Mr. Everett is due the credit of devising the machinery, without which the cable would not have been laid. He was also unremitting in his attention to the engines of the ship, regulating them at all times so as to meet the exigencies of the occasion. Capt. Hudson and his officers and crew are entitled to the highest honors for their unwearied labors in the work. "There was but one man on board the vessel," said an officer, "who was sanguine, or even confident of success, and he was Mr. Field. He seemed almost certain of success, when none others dared hope less they be disappointed." Of Mr. Everett, the same officer said: "Eren he had but little confidence of success, but to him is the triumph due. Without his skill the cable must have snapped."

VALENTIA HARBOR.

This place, hitherto comparatively unknown, is about to assume vast importance, as the European terminus of the Atlantic Telegraph. The following description of the island and town we copy from Lippincott's Gazetteer:

"Valentia, or Kenmore, as island off the west coast of Ireland, Munster, County of Kerry, three miles S. W. of Cahirciveen, and separated from the main land by a strait 1 1/2 miles in breadth, and which forms the most western harbor in the British Islands—lat. 51° 55' N., long. 10° 19' W. Length of island, 7 miles, breadth 2 miles. It gives the title of Viscount to the Annesley family.

"Valentia, or Valentia, a town or village at the south-eastern extremity of the island of Valentia, Ireland, is beautifully enclosed among brown mountain slopes. Population of town and parish 2,482. The harbor is deep, capacious, and completely land-locked, and being the most western port of Europe, has lately attracted considerable attention in consequence of a proposal to make it the western terminus of a railway communication, and a principal station for Atlantic steamers."

Trinity Bay, and Bulls Arm Bay, are on the eastern coast of the island of New Foundland, about lat. 47° N., and lon. 52° W.

DESPATCH FROM THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON OVER THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

New York, Aug. 24.—The following despatch was received to-day, dated London, Aug. 23, from the Lord Mayor of London to D. F. Tienan, Mayor of New York:

"The Lord Mayor of London most cordially reciprocates the congratulations of the Mayor of New York upon the success of so important an undertaking as the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. It is, indeed, one of the most glorious triumphs of the age, and reflects the highest credit upon the energy, skill, and perseverance of all the parties entrusted with so difficult a duty; and the Lord Mayor sincerely hopes that, by the blessings of Almighty God, it may be the means of cementing the kind feelings which now exist between the two countries.

R. W. GARDEN,
Lord Mayor of London."

THE YELLOW FEVER.

New York, Aug. 24. The health commissioners of this city have declared Charleston, South Carolina, an infected port.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Aug. 23.—The fever has been declared an epidemic. The health officers report twenty-eight deaths from fever during the week ending Saturday. The brig Eldorado, from Havana, bound for Falmouth, England, is at quarantine. A portion of the officers and crew have died of yellow fever, and the remainder are sick with that disease.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—On Friday there were fifty-two deaths from yellow fever.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The undersigned, one of the proprietors of this paper, will feel greatly obliged to members of the Press who will assist in the endeavor to obtain information of his two sons. Edward T. Davies, the senior, is 33 years of age, and resided several years at Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he published two papers—Daniel D. Davies, the younger, is 28 years old, is married, and when last heard of, had two children. He worked on the Nacogdoches Chronicle about 1853, and shortly after removed westward in Texas, where it is believed he is now residing.—Any information of either of the brothers will be gratefully acknowledged.

DANIEL DAVIES.

NEWBORN, N. C., Aug. 22.

We would call the attention of ladies to the card of Miss Mary C. Pannell, to be found in this paper.

FURTHER FROM UTAH.

St. Louis, August 27th.—The Salt Lake correspondent of the Republican says that David A. Burr, the son of Surveyor General Burr, was in the city, and had succeeded in getting Charles W. Mowler, formerly Clerk in the Surveyor's Office, to file an affidavit denying the truth of his former affidavit sustaining the charges against Gen. Burr.

The Indians are more hostile now than they have been at any time since the territory was first settled. Nearly all the tribes were engaged in committing depredations. A number of settlers had been killed, and several bands of horses had been stolen.

As yet the troops have made no effort to protect the settlers. The soldiers received their pay the latter part of July, after which a large number deserted, taking along some mules and citizens' clothing from the camp.

Cedar Valley is said to be a poor place for winter quarters.

General Johnston was making preparations to send some of his animals to other valleys.

Governor Cumming still retains the confidence of the community, and thus far, his acts and policy give general satisfaction.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Tom Corwin has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Ohio. Tom doesn't go the whole stripe, but still the Republicans take him as he is.

Lewis D. Campbell has been re-nominated for Congress by the Black Republicans in one of the districts of the same State. Lewis goes the "whole hog."

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Col. George W. Maney, ex-commissioner of Indian Affairs, was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Democrats of the sixteenth district.

The Democrats of the twenty-fourth district of Pennsylvania, have nominated Judge Gilles for re-election to Congress.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S DISCUSSION.

We find the following notification in the last number of the Knoxville Register:

TO THE PRESS.

We have entered into an agreement to hold a public debate on the following question:

"Ought American Slavery to be perpetuated?"

The debate is to be held in the city of Philadelphia, and to commence on the 7th day of September, 1858, and continue for several days.

Will the Press of both sections of the Union please copy this notice?

Affirmative { W. G. BROWNLOW,

Negative { A. PRYNE,

Knoxville, Tenn. McGrawsville, N. Y.

STUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A sycamore tree in the yard of Mr. Lewis Arrington of Halifax county was struck, near a kitchen, in which were twenty-seven negroes at the time. Six of them were knocked prostrate and senseless, but ultimately recovered. One of his daughters, sitting on a chair in the dwelling, was forced from her position by the shock, but received no serious injury. A son, who was leaning against the door-facing, was stunned, but he also, with the rest, escaped very serious injury. A dog, lying near a tree, was instantly killed. The fearful bolt passed across a cotton field, tearing up half an acre of the plant by the roots.

"DARN THE EXPENSE," as the county man said who spent two shillings lack and one eleven penny for "gingerbread."

We burnt our City Hall to the tune of \$50,000 in celebrating the English telegraph, while the Rochesterians almost burnt up their city. Mayor Tienan thinks perhaps the Lord Mayor of London will burn down the Parliament House just to keep up to the Yankees.

N. Y. Day Book.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

New York, August 24.—The French Government has accorded to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the exclusive right to erect land cables across the island of Mi-queon, lying between New Foundland and Nova Scotia. The company propose to run a cable from Placentia Bay to St. Pierre, and thence to Sydney, which will bring the French islands into telegraphic communication with France, and save keeping in repair some four or five hundred miles of land line in New Foundland and Cape Breton, through almost uninhabited regions of country.

FATAL RENCONTRE.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 24.—James

PIECES Organdy Lawns at the Bee
Hive, selling less than Importer's prices,
Johnson's Hall, Norfolk. Va. ju 8:
D CAST IRON—I WISH TO PUR-
CHASE 50 TONS OF OLD CAST, for which I
will pay the highest cash price.

W. B. ROBERTS, JR. & CO.,
Roanoke Sqr., Norfolk, Va.

Dr. Hancock's office is at the Drug Store,
he can always be found except when pro-
pably engaged.
9, 1357—8mg

SPRING GOODS—Just opened at the *See*
are a splendid assortment of Spring

distresses—Female Handicrafts—Female Servants
 distressed of a Family—Female Friendship—
 Gossip—Women of the house—Happy and Un-
 happy Women—Last Women—Growing old.
 The above with many other new and interest-
 ing books are for sale by
VICKERY & COMPANY.

ST OPENED at the "Bee Hive," two
yards of one yard wide Brown Cotton, at
per yd. very heavy goods, worth 10 stu

the store on Road street, one door South
Pioneer office.
W. GEORGE SARTORIUS.
14, 1856.

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!!
BELS. OF HERRINGS, FOR

led away by proce
akes this meth
very liberal
is re
no max
their calls shall be promptly
most care and attention